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| 1. **Urban populations** | |  |
| **• urbanization** | Define urbanization and explain the variation in global growth rates and patterns. |  |
| **• inward movement** | Explain the processes of centripetal movements (rural–urban migration, gentrification, re-urbanization /urban renewal). |  |
| **• outward movement** | Explain the processes of centrifugal movements (suburbanization, counter-urbanization, urban sprawl). |  |
| **• natural change** | Explain the contribution of natural change to patterns of population density within urban areas. |  |
| **• the global megacity** | Explain the global increase in the number and location of megacities (population over 10 million). |  |
| 2. **Urban land use** | |  |
| **• residential areas** | Explain the location of residential areas in relation to wealth, ethnicity and family status (stage in life-cycle). Examine patterns of urban poverty and deprivation (such as slums, squatter settlements, areas of low-cost housing and inner-city areas). Analyse the causes and effects of the movement of socio-economic groups since the1980s. |  |
| **• areas of economic activity** | Explain the spatial pattern of economic activity, the zoning of urban and suburban functions and the internal structure of the central business district (CBD).  Describe the informal sector; its characteristics and location in urban areas. Analyse the causes and effects of the movement of retailing, service and manufacturing activities to new locations, including brownfield sites. |  |
| 3. **Urban Stress** | |  |
| **• urban microclimate:** | Examine the effects of structures and human activity on urban microclimates, including the urban heat island effect and air pollution. |  |
| **• other types of environmental and social stress** | Analyse the other symptoms of urban stress including congestion, overcrowding and noise, depletion of green space, waste overburden, poor quality housing, social deprivation, crime and inequality. |  |
| 4. **The sustainable city** | | |
| **• the city as a system** | Describe the city as a system in terms of:  • inputs—energy, water, people, materials, products, food (urban agriculture) • outputs—solid, atmospheric and liquid waste, noise, people. Distinguish between a sustainable circular system where inputs are reduced and outputs are recycled and an unsustainable (open/linear) city system with uncontrolled inputs and outputs. | |
| **• case studies** | Referring to at least **two** city case studies discuss the concepts of: • sustainable city management • the urban ecological footprint. | |
| **• sustainable strategies** | Evaluate **one** case study of **each** of the following: • one socially sustainable housing management strategy • one environmentally sustainable pollution management strategy • one strategy to control rapid city growth resulting from in-migration. | |